

AN AMERICAN MEDICAL CENTRE FOR JAPAN

St. Luke's International
Hospital, Tokyo



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AN AMERICAN MEDICAL CENTRE FOR JAPAN

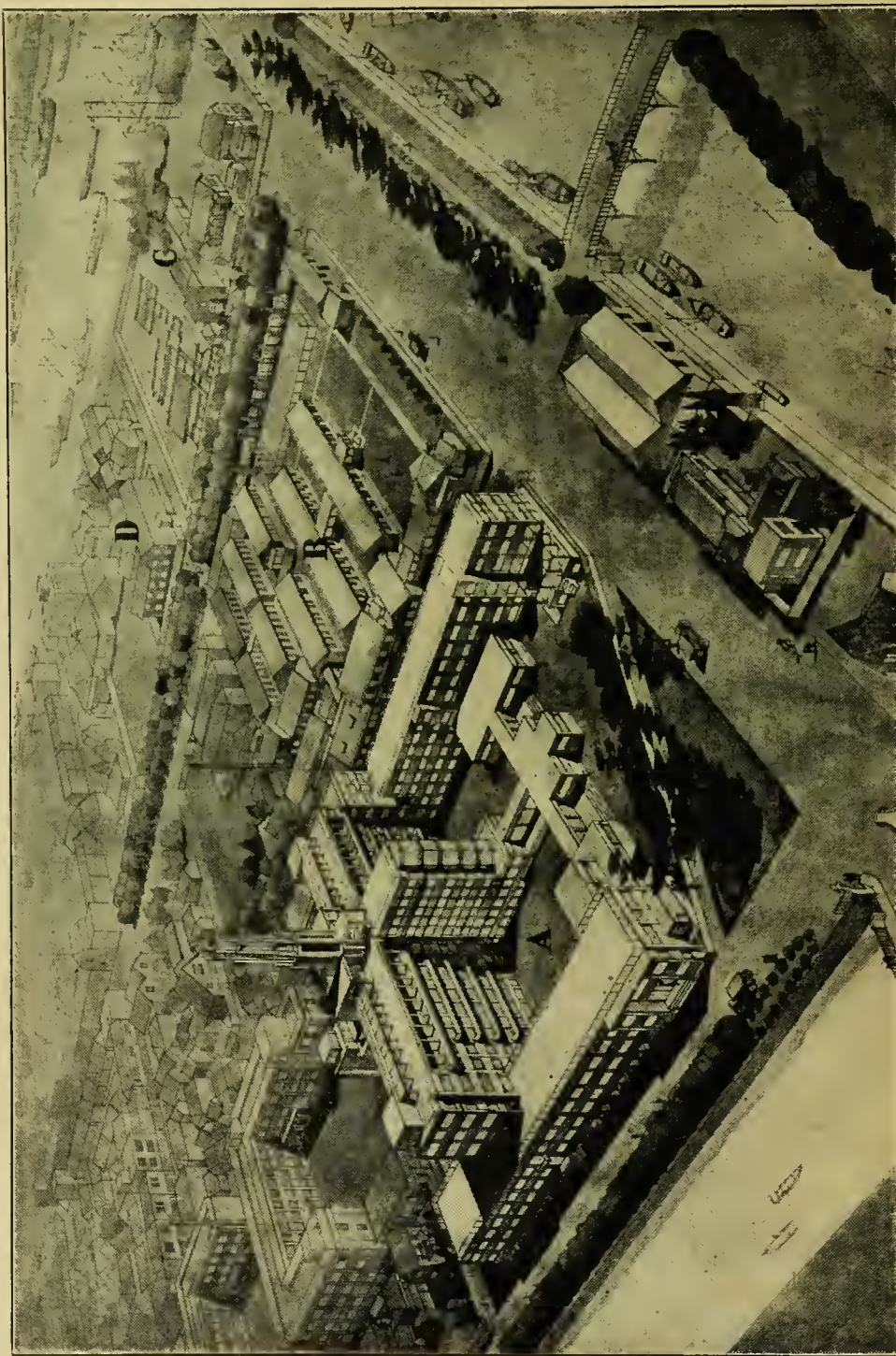
“The health and sanitation of this district are so dependent upon St. Luke’s that we cannot get along without its help. . . .”

From a letter of support and endorsement signed by the Governor of the Tokyo Prefecture, the Mayor of Tokyo, and the officials of the Kyobashi Ward, in which St. Luke’s is located.



“The development of this institution on the lines laid down will be, in my opinion, of enormous practical value in furthering better understanding and closer friendly relations between the Japanese and the United States.”

—American Ambassador to Japan.



The completed St. Luke's Medical Centre will cover three city blocks and will represent an outlay of approximately \$5,000,000, of which all but \$2,656,500 has already been provided. A—New Hospital building, the first unit of which is now under construction. B—Present temporary barrack buildings. C—Block for staff residences. D—Present dormitories, College of Nursing.

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IT is not yet three-quarters of a century—the lifetime of a man—since Commodore Perry of the American Navy negotiated with the Shogun of Japan the memorable treaty which opened the doors of the Island Empire to foreign contacts. And yet if the resourceful Commodore—whose sincerity, courtesy and good-will enabled him to win the confidence of the rulers of a nation which for two centuries had jealously excluded all foreigners from its shores—were to return to-day, what a transformation would he behold!

*Three-quarters
of a Century
of Friendship*

Then, he rightly regarded it as a major diplomatic triumph to secure the assurance of a haven in Japanese ports for shipwrecked American sailors. Then Japan courteously but firmly made it clear that she desired only so much intercourse with the foreigners as was consistent with this humanitarian act. To-day, the common interests of the two nations embrace almost every field of activity. How many thousands of Americans have returned from a visit to Japan's hospitable shores enriched by their

contact with the beauty and color of its ancient civilization! How many Japanese in turn have visited the United States and many other countries, to return with new methods and ideas which with remarkable energy and skill they have applied to the furtherance of their national development!

The possibilities of mutual benefit inherent in the further development of cordial intercourse between the two countries are without limit, and in this process there is no agency which promises to be more fruitful in service than St. Luke's International Hospital in Tokyo, which it is now proposed to develop into a Medical Centre on the American plan.



*A Force for
International
Good-will*

St. Luke's is an international hospital founded by Americans and conducted since its founding under the direction of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. All but two of the forty doctors on its staff are Japanese, and they include

many of the leaders in the medical profession of Japan. All but five of its one hundred and thirty-five nurses and technicians are also Japanese. On its executive committee and advisory council are to be found some of the most distinguished names in both Japan and the United States. Its Director is an American—Dr. Rudolf Bolling Teusler, who, not only because of his standing as a surgeon and administrator, but because of his knowledge and understanding of Japan gained through twenty-seven years residence, has won the confidence of Japanese and foreigners alike. The esteem of the Japanese for St. Luke's is indicated by the fact that it has been the recipient of the largest personal gift ever made by the Emperor and Empress to any hospital within the Empire. The work of St. Luke's has been endorsed by Charles MacVeagh, Roland S. Morris, Charles B. Warren, Lloyd C. Griscom, Larz Anderson, Thomas J. O'Brien, Cyrus E. Woods—in fact by every Minister and Ambassador sent by America to Japan during the last twenty-five years. Such representative Americans as Thomas W. La-

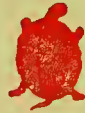
mont, a recent visitor to Japan, and Martin Egan, for several years a resident of the country, have testified that St. Luke's is a unique and powerful agency for international understanding.

St. Luke's, like many other institutions both native and foreign, received a crushing blow from the earthquake and fire of 1923. Its buildings were destroyed, and since that time it has been housed in temporary barracks where at present it carries on its work of caring for 6,500 in-patients and 156,000 dispensary visits each year. The Hospital is now engaged in an effort to replace this unsuitable equipment with a modern fire-proof plant adequate for an all-round Medical Centre of the American type.

*A
Far-Reaching
Service*

The appeal of St. Luke's is far-reaching, for it serves without distinction of race or creed. It is of service to foreigners as the only large hospital in Japan where foreign diet and foreign psychology are understood. It is of service to the Japanese as an institution which not only provides the best of care for the sick, but which is making a

constructive contribution toward better health in Japan by the demonstration of public health methods and the training of nurses. The work of St. Luke's in these fields is pointing the way toward the reduction of a very high death rate; the successive stages of its progress have marked new eras in the medical history of Japan.



Japan is great in medical research; in this respect it stands on a par with any nation in the world. In public health and preventive medicine it lags behind, and in consequence its people suffer heavily from preventable disease. The tuberculosis rate of Tokyo is three times that of New York City. The infant mortality rate in some cities of Japan is as high as 25 per cent.; in New York City it is 5.6 per cent. Twice a year *beri-beri* incapacitates a large proportion of the population for productive employment. Eighty per cent. of the poverty in Japan, in fact, is caused by disease.

*Why Japan
Needs Public
Health Work*

The explanation for this state of affairs is to be found in the fact that the vast process of adjusting an ancient civilization to modern thought has inevitably been uneven. In addition it has been interrupted by exhausting wars and cataclysmic disaster. Furthermore, Japan drew its first inspiration in the field of modern medicine from Germany and at a time when laboratory medicine in that country was at a peak. While many brilliant accomplishments have resulted from the study of German methods, Japan has never developed modern hospitalization as we know it, nor had the opportunity to see in operation those great public health programs which are an outstanding American contribution to world health.

*How
St. Luke's
Helps*

St. Luke's has been a pioneer in demonstrating the means for preventing disease. It established the first public health stations in Tokyo and maintains them. It instituted the first house-to-house nursing service, the first public school clinics, and the first pre-natal and post-natal clinics, as well as the



Dr. Kubo, Vice-Director of St. Luke's since its founding and present head of the Maternity Department, with an American baby born at the Hospital. The value of the services which St. Luke's renders to foreign residents cannot be over-estimated.



In 1918 St. Luke's opened the first school of nursing with advanced standards to be established in Japan. The Rockefeller Foundation has made a grant to this enterprise of \$10,000 a year.



Typical early morning scene in charity patients' waiting room.

first "well baby" clinics to which mothers bring their children for periodic examination and treatment.

Only recently the Hospital has been requested to undertake an intensive public health demonstration in the Kyobashi Ward, one of the oldest, most populous, and most representative sections of the city, a ward which touches the Palace moat on the one hand, and industrial districts on the other. This demonstration may well serve as a model, not only for the other wards of the capital, but also for every city within the Empire.



Competent nursing is the right hand of medicine, yet the profession as Americans know it scarcely exists in Japan. The great majority who enter this calling come from the relatively uneducated classes, and they often receive their training after working hours. This training may vary from a few months of rudimentary classroom work to a

*Japan's
First College
of Nursing*

longer apprenticeship in one of the hospitals of the country.

In 1918 St. Luke's opened the first school of nursing with advanced standards to be established in Japan. It is the only school that requires a high school certificate for admission and a minimum of three years of study before graduation. It is the only school which does not ask its graduates to repay the cost of their training. It is, finally, the only school of its kind recognized by the Government, by which it has been raised to the rank of a college.

This action was made possible through an American beneficence—a gift of \$50,000 from the Hall Estate, which met a requirement laid down by the Japanese Government that every institution of collegiate standing must have a minimum endowment of Yen 100,000. The school now numbers 50 graduates and 70 students. In training, sympathy and understanding of health problems, this handful stands almost alone.

*“A Long Step
Forward”*

“Official Government recognition of the school,” says a recent article in the *Japan*

Advertiser, “represents a long step forward for the entire medical profession of Japan, for hitherto nurses were more or less waifs on the doorstep of the profession.” The Rockefeller Foundation has recently made a grant to this enterprise of \$10,000 a year.



Most foreign hospitals established in the Orient remain foreign. This is not true of St. Luke's, and in this fact lies its power to develop into a great clearing house of medical thought and a great agency for controlling disease. Time and again both Government and people have testified to their confidence in the Hospital and to their appreciation of its services. The Government supplied the lumber for all of the barrack buildings erected after the fire of 1923. At present the City of Tokyo is utilizing several of these barracks, in which it co-operates with the Hospital in maintaining obstetrical wards and pre-natal and post-natal clinics. A letter signed by 125 of the leading officials

*Esteemed by
Japanese*

of the Kyobashi Ward reads in part: "The health and sanitation of this district are so dependent upon St. Luke's that we cannot get along without its help. . . ."

*School
Clinics*

The Department of Education of the Imperial Government is in active co-operation with St. Luke's in the development of the first health centre for public school children in Japan. Kyobashi Ward has been assigned as the demonstration district for this work. The 12 primary public schools in this ward are required to send children to the outpatient department of St. Luke's Medical Centre for physical examination, medical advice and treatment. Each of the schools is privileged to send 10 children daily, and the clinic averages about 110 each afternoon.

In addition, under the direction of the Department of Education, the Medical Centre is supplying a number of Japanese nurses, some of them trained in the United States, to primary, middle and high schools throughout the city in the development of a child health program.



The first "well-baby" clinic to be established in Japan. Mothers bring their children to it monthly for examination, advice, and, if necessary, treatment.



Eye Department during daily clinic for public school children. The clinic is conducted in co-operation with the Department of Education of the Imperial Government.



The new St. Luke's International Hospital and College of Nursing, a modern Medical Centre to be erected in Japan and include an out-patient Clinic, College of Nursing and a public health department. Construction started in 1923, completed in 1928. Destroyed by earthquake - 1923.



*...nursing now under construction. There are units in the first
out-patient department, a central structure for in-patients, the
...cted of steel and concrete the buildings will be fire and
proof.*



St. Luke's furnished the first American Red Cross unit of doctors and nurses to serve the Allied forces in Siberia. Some of the nurses in charge of Russian Island Hospital, Vladivostok.



Public Health nurses. St. Luke's instituted Japan's first house-to-house nursing service.

St. Luke's draws to its service some of the most promising graduates of the Imperial universities. Japanese have contributed freely to the support and enlargement of its work. In addition to the liberal gift of the Emperor and Empress, many of the leading statesmen of the Empire have made donations. Tokyo has given over \$200,000 in money and materials.

Such gifts as these prove beyond question the place won by St. Luke's in the heart of the nation it serves.



About one-third of the patients treated at St. Luke's pay full fees; about one-third half fees; the remainder are charity patients. The yearly budget is approximately \$300,000, a sum which includes the maintenance of the College of Nursing. Toward the support of the Hospital services the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church gives \$8,000 yearly, and toward the maintenance of the College of Nursing \$3,000. The Rockefeller Foundation contributes \$10,000

*How the
Hospital is
Supported*

annually for this School, and it receives \$2,500 annually from the endowment contributed by the Hall Estate. Aside from a few gifts made by personal friends of the institution in the United States, the remainder of the amount needed for its maintenance must be earned by the Hospital itself. The \$300,000 budget does not represent the total earnings of the Hospital staff, however, as constantly necessary expenditures for equipment and building bring the actual cost of carrying on the work to approximately \$350,000 a year.

*Earnings of
the Staff
Turned Into
Hospital
Funds*

Hospitals in many countries have tried the "full time service" plan. Under this system staff doctors are considered as full time employes of an institution; they receive fixed salaries and whatever they earn by private practice is turned into the funds of the hospital which they serve. The temptations of lucrative private practice are so great, however, that almost invariably these experiments have been failures. St. Luke's has been a brilliant exception. A large majority of its staff receive only modest sal-

aries, all of their professional earnings both in the Hospital and from their outside practice going into the funds of the institutions. It is a plan which has been in operation since the beginning; without it St. Luke's could not have financed the enlargements and improvements made necessary by its steady growth.



St. Luke's began 26 years ago in an abandoned hospital building in the Tsukiji district, the old foreign concession of Tokyo. Its founder, Dr. Teusler, has been its director throughout its life and is its head to-day. An early vision of what might be accomplished by combining Japanese medical skill with the clinical methods perfected in America has been the guiding principle of his labors and it is bearing a remarkable fruit to-day.

Beginnings

The first structure of St. Luke's was completely unfurnished and unequipped, and had room for but 8 in-patients. The need, however, was overwhelming, and by dint of gifts, fees and earnings of the staff, and still

more through the remarkable relation of confidence which developed between Dr. Teusler and the Japanese, the Hospital had grown by 1914 into an institution of 90 beds. During the World War St. Luke's furnished the first American Red Cross unit to serve the allied forces in Siberia. Dr. Teusler was appointed American Red Cross Commissioner to Siberia and served in this capacity until 1921. St. Luke's itself, together with a number of residential buildings, became Base Hospital No. 1. It served principally *mutilés* from the Czech forces operating in Russia.

*The Disaster
of 1923*

On September 1st, 1923, earthquake and fire brought to Japan the most frightful disaster in recorded history. Over 150,000 persons perished, for the most part in the conflagrations which followed the earthquake.

In this catastrophe not a member of the St. Luke's staff deserted his post and not a patient was lost. The earthquake damaged the elevator service beyond repair; stairs were so broken as to hang by single timbers. Nurses and attendants, however, carried



The building in which St. Luke's began in 1902. The Hospital had room at first for but 8 in-patients; it now admits 6,500 in-patients yearly and handles 156,000 visits yearly in its Dispensary.

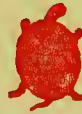


Scene in tent hospital used after earthquake of 1923. The buildings of St. Luke's were completely destroyed; through the interest of General Pershing an army field hospital was rushed from Manila.



Demonstration in the care of infants. Through such practical instruction St. Luke's is helping to reduce one of the highest infant mortality rates in the civilized world.

patients safely into the street; driven thence by fire they transported their charges into the foundations which had been recently laid for a new hospital building. These had as yet received no superstructure. Surrounded by a veritable storm of flame, patients were saved by coverings of straw mats kept wet with the rain water which had collected in the foundations.



St. Luke's was one of the first alleviating agencies to be at work in the devastated city. In its own neighborhood it set up milk stations; at the request of the municipality the Hospital extended this service until 32 such stations were under its direction. Its own building was utterly destroyed, but through the personal interest of General Pershing a tent army hospital was rushed from Manila. This temporary shelter accommodated 250 patients and served throughout the winter of 1923-4. At the end of this time a barrack hospital was com-

*General
Pershing's
Interest*

plete, built of lumber donated by the Government. In 1925 fire again visited St. Luke's and laid it two-thirds waste. It was quickly rebuilt from the proceeds of insurance, and the plant thus constructed, consisting of 15 one-story buildings, serves to-day.

*Meeting
Vital Needs*

An institution which served less vital needs would never have survived these checks and catastrophes. St. Luke's has emerged from each more deeply rooted in the life and affections of the people, and more widely known for its service. From all associated with its work and administration it commands an unusual degree of loyalty. It numbers among its patients Japanese of every class and social station, from the nobility of the realm to the humblest laborers. To travellers and foreign residents it is gratefully known as a haven of healing. It draws its foreign patients from as far north as Vladivostok and from the coastal cities of China. Add to these services the still more constructive activity of the Hospital in illustrating methods and principles of public health, and the reason for its strength and tenacity are not far to seek.

Disease knows no frontiers; neither must the medical effort which seeks to control it. An outbreak of influenza in any country is, for example, of the utmost moment to every other nation. Lives and suffering are best saved by raising the level of health the world over. It is the ambition of every civilized nation to contribute to the common fund of medical knowledge and to make its own achievements fully available to other countries. Through St. Luke's the United States demonstrates to Japan the branches of medicine in which America excels; surgery, sanitation and nursing. In return this country benefits from the discoveries of Japanese scientists, among these discoveries being brilliant contributions to our knowledge of yellow fever, tuberculosis, trachoma and spinal meningitis.

*International-
ism in
Medicine*

St. Luke's acts as a clearing house for medical thought and as a centre for the dissemination of the most modern Western practices in medicine. Of the 17 senior doctors at the Hospital, 14 have been trained abroad—10 in the United States. Three have

*A Teaching
Institution*

worked in this country on fellowships granted by the Rockefeller Foundation. At present 6 of the Japanese nurses of the Hospital are studying in this country—4 on Rockefeller Foundation fellowships and 2 on Barbour Scholarships.



*A Medical
Centre*

The goal of St. Luke's, already partly attained, is development into an international Medical Centre, an institution equipped not only to care for the sick, but to train nurses and doctors, to educate the public in health matters, to watch over the sanitation of the city, and to act as a centre of exchange for medical thought. Forward looking leaders in medicine predict a time when a chain of such centres will circle the globe, and carry into the remotest countries the modern doctrine of waste-saving through combination, and life-saving through sanitation and preventive medicine. The growth of St. Luke's into such a centre is one which every friend of the Hospital and every friend of Japan will wish to see realized in the fullest degree.

To realize its opportunity the Hospital must have new buildings. It can become neither a great teaching centre nor a model for other hospitals in Japan unless it is housed in a structure which reflects adequately the best modern hospital standards. The laws of Tokyo now require that an institution as large as St. Luke's must be housed in concrete and steel. Plans have been prepared for such a building; materials for its construction and equipment will enter Japan duty-free.

The completed St. Luke's Medical Centre will represent a total outlay of approximately \$5,000,000, shown in detail in the following tables:

Costs

Value of land now owned.	\$900,000
Value of Present Buildings and Equipment	400,000
Endowment, College of Nursing.	50,000
(In addition the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church has pledged itself to carry in its budget when needed an item not to exceed \$50,000 per annum for the maintenance of St. Luke's until contemplated endowment of \$1,000,000 is raised.)	

Necessary for the completion of the Medical Centre	3,556,500
TOTAL	<u>\$4,906,500</u>

The \$3,556,500 needed for completing the St. Luke's program covers the following items:

Land	\$800,000
Hospital Buildings and Equipment.	2,556,500
Emergency Fund	<u>200,000</u>
	\$3,556,500
In hand	<u>900,000</u>
SOUGHT	\$2,656,500

America's Gift

America could offer no more gracious expression of her deep and sincere friendliness to Japan than the pledge to build the new St. Luke's. As the years go by the complete Medical Centre, adequately equipped to meet the extraordinary opportunities which lie before it, will be far more than a symbol of friendship. It will be as it is now, in itself a friend—a living, working friend, which by the constantly widening application of its ministry will tend to cement ever more firmly the bonds which unite the nations.

St. Luke's International Hospital and Medical Centre, Tokyo

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A Coronation Gift

In November, 1928, their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, will be enthroned at Kyoto. It is the ardent hope of the committees working for St. Luke's to complete the \$2,656,500 fund by that time, that it may be presented as a good-will offering and a gesture of sincere friendship to Japan in commemoration of this historic event.

Such a tribute is most fitting, for the inception of the St. Luke's International Medical Centre was made directly possible through the generous personal interest of their Imperial Majesties, the late Emperor and Empress, parents of the present ruler.

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